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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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Select Poetry.

THE DRAFTED WIDE AWAKE.

I was a glorious Wide-Awake,
All marching in a row;
And wore a shiny oil cloth cape,
About two years ago.
Our torches flared with turpentine,
And filled the streets with smoke;
And we were sure, whate'er might come,
Secession was a joke.
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things that now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

I said the South would never dare
To strike a single blow;
I thought that they were cowards then
About two years ago.
And so I marched behind a rail,
Armed with a wedge and maul;
With honest Abe upon a flag,
A boatman gaunt and tall.
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things which now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

My work was good, my wages high,
And bread and coal were low:
The silver jingled in my purse
About two years ago.
In peace my wife and children dwelt,
Happy the live-long day,
And war was but the fearful curse
Of countries far away.
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things which now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

My wife sits pale and weeping now,
My children crying low;
I did not think to go to war
About two years ago.
And no one now will earn their food,
No one will be their shield;
God help them when I lie in death
Upon the bloody field!
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things which now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

One brother's bones half buried lie
Near the Antietam's flow;
He was a merry, happy lad
About two years ago.
And where the Chickahominy
Moves slow towards the sea,
Was left another's wasted corpse—
I am the last of three.
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things which now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

Just now I saw my torch and cape,
Which once made such a show;
They are not now what once they seemed
About two years ago.
I thought I carried freedom's light
In that smoky, flaming brand;
I've learned I bore destruction's torch—
That wedge has split the land.
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things which now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

Government Contracts for Cannon.

A rare specimen of rich satirical humor will be observed in the following extracts from a letter from O. C. Kerr, Esq., published in the N. Y. *Sunday Mercury*:

By invitation of a well known official I visited the Navy Yard yesterday, and witnessed the trial of some newly invented rifled cannon. The trial was of short duration, and the jury brought in a verdict of "innocent of any intent to kill."

The first gun tried was similar to those used in the Revolution, except that it had a large touchhole and the carriage was painted green instead of blue. This novel and ingenious weapon was pointed at a target about sixty yards distant. It didn't hit it and as nobody saw any ball, there was much perplexity expressed. A midshipman did say that he thought the ball must have run out of the touchhole when they loaded up, for which he was instantly expelled from the service. After a long search without finding the ball, there was some thought of summoning the Naval Retiring Board to decide on the matter, when somebody happened to look into the mouth of the cannon, and discovered that the ball had not went out at all. The inventor said this would happen sometimes, especially if you did not put a brick over the touchhole when you fired the gun. The government was so pleased with this explanation that it ordered forty guns on the spot, at two hundred thousand dollars a piece. The guns to be furnishedas soon as the war is over.

The next weapon tried was Jink's double back action revolving cannon for ferry boats. It consists of a heavy bronze tube, revolving on a pivot, with both ends open, and a touchhole in the middle while one gunner puts a load in at one end, another one puts in a load at the other end, one touchhole serving for both. Upon applying the match the gun is whirled swiftly around on a pivot, and both balls fly out in circles, causing great slaughter on both sides.—This terrible engine was aimed at the target with great accuracy but as the gunner has a large family dependent on him for support, he refused to apply the match.—The government was satisfied without firing and ordered six of the guns at a million of dollars a piece. The guns to be furnished in time for our next war.

The last weapon subject to trial was a mountain howitzer of a new pattern. The inventor exclaimed that its great advantage was that it required no powder. In battle it is placed on the top of a high mountain and a ball slipped loosely into it. As the enemy passes the foot of the mountain, the gunner in charge tips over the howitzer and the ball rolls down the side of the mountain, into the midst of the doomed foe. The range of th is terrible weapon depends greatly on the height of the mountain and the distance to its base. The government ordered forty of these mountain howitzers at a hundred thousand dollars apiece, to be planted on the first mountains discovered in the enemy's country.

These are great times for gunsmiths, my boy; and if you find any old cannon around the shops, just send them along.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The Chicago *Times*, indignant at the efforts of the Abolitionists to appropriate any share of Judge Douglas' fame to advance their vile purpose, revives the following, which took place in the Senate of the United States on the 25th of March, 1861. The Republicans had just passed territorial bills, which contained Judge Douglas' great principle of popular sovereignty, (since repealed however) when the Judge referred in a playful manner, as follows to the previous Presidential campaign. Said he:

"That is a very good policy—a much wiser and better one than I had expected or hoped for from a Republican administration. I do not know that I should have made as great efforts to defeat them, if I had thought they would have acted with as much wisdom and patriotism.

"Mr. Clarke—You did not defeat them.

"Mr. Douglas—No; nor would I have made as great efforts to defeat them.

"Mr. Clarke—you did us no harm.

"Mr. Douglas—If I did not defeat you it was not my fault. I used my best efforts to do it.

"Mr. Clarke—You could not quite come it.

"Mr. Douglas—I could not quite come it, and you see the consequence. Seven States are *out of the Union, civil war is impending over you*, commerce is interrupted, confidence destroyed, *the country is going to pieces just* BECAUSE I COULD NOT DEFEAT YOU! No man in America believes these consequences would have resulted if I had been successful in my efforts to defeat you. You can boast that you have defeated me, but *you have defeated your country with me.* You can boast that you have triumphed over me, *but you have triumphed over the unity of these States.* YOUR TRIUMPH HAS BROUGHT DISUNION, and God only knows what consequences may grow out of it.

ADVANTAGES OF WOMEN.—A woman says what she chooses without being knocked down for it.

She can take a snooze after dinner while her husband goes to work.

She can go into the street without being asked to "stand treat" at every saloon.

She can paint her face if it be too pale and powder it if too red.

She can stay at home in the time of war and get married again if her husband be killed.

She can wear corsets if too thick—other fixins if too thin.

She can get divorced from her husband whenever she sees one she likes better.

She can get her husband in debt all over until he warns the public not to trust her on his account. That's so.

GOOD GROUND FOR EXEMPTION.—*A Scene in Surgeon Haller's Office.*—"Doctor, if the foot won't answer, I have another all sufficient reason—one that you cannot refuse me exemption for."

"What is it?" asked the doctor."

"Why the fact is, I have not got good sense—I am an Idiot," soberly replied the applicant.

"Ah!" said the doctor, "what proof have you of that? What evidence can you bring?"

"Proof conclusive," said the applicant. "Why, sir, I voted for Abe Lincoln; and if that isn't proof of a man's being an idiot, I don't know how idiocy could be proven."—*Vandalia Democrat.*

I O U, this many of our subscribers can say; then why not open your ☞

☞The Irish definition of an 'open countenance' is not a bad one: 'A mouth from ear to ear.

☞'Caught in her own net,' as the man said when he saw one of the fair sex hitched in her crinoline.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

Report by Geo. Sigafoos, Co. Sup't., on

The Necessity of a Uniformity of Text-books.

Read before the Teachers' Association, June 27.

Uniformity is one of the laws enstamped upon nature at the beginning of time. The motions of the planets are *uniform.* The times in which they complete their revolutions, are uniform. The return of the seasons, caused by these motions, is uniform. Where there is *uniformity* there will be *order*—where uniformity is wanting there will be *discord, jargon* and *confusion. Order* is nature's *first law*, and by it "stars their courses move." *Heaven* is said to be a place of *order;* and *so should be the school room.*

That there is a great want of conformity in the school room to these great fundamental laws of nature, none will doubt, who is in any degree familiar with the daily scenes and transactions in our schools. As every effect must have a cause, and conversely, every cause must have its legitimate effect, we may justly inquire, whence cometh this want of *order, industry and application* so manifest in many of our public schools? In attempting to answer this let us inquire:

First, Have we uniformity of text books in the several districts of the county, as required by the school law?

Secondly, What are some of the evils attendant on this want of uniformity?

Thirdly, What can be done to remedy these evils and to bring about that uniformity of text books so much needed in our schools?

Lastly, Show some of the GOOD resulting to the schools by such a uniformity of books.

First then: Have we uniformity of text books in the several districts of the county as required by the school law?

This question we are compelled to answer in the negative. The borough of Bedford being, perhaps, the only district in the county where entire uniformity has been attained in *all* the schools. Several other districts have adopted a uniform series of text books, but have failed to enforce that provision of the law which makes it obligatory upon parents to furnish their children with the "*adopted series of books,*" or be deprived of the privileges of the school, the *indigent poor excepted,* who should be provided with the necessary books at the expense of the entire district. Other districts have never taken any action on the subject, permitting each teacher who may have charge of a school, to require of the pupils to procure such books as he or she may please to dictate. Thus leaving the selection of text books for each school in the district to the whims of each teacher who may chance to be employed in the district for the school term of four months, to be succeeded the next term by another, who, also, will have his preferences; always, of course, recommending those books with which he himself is most familiar, and from which he has gained what he may chance to know on the subject.

In this way we have had introduced into our schools such a contrariety of books, that it is almost impossible, in some schools, to find books enough of the same series, to form one respectable class in any branch taught in the school!

We will not enter into detail in relation to all the deficiencies which might be given, and which existed in many districts in the county, during the last winter school term. We may remark that the want of uniformity of books was not confined to one or two districts only, but it existed to an injurious extent in all the districts in the county, with very few exceptions. Also, that the deficiencies in some districts were confined chiefly to the text books on *English Grammar and Written Arithmetic.* In other districts there was a want of uniformity in most all the books used in the schools; and in some schools children were sent to school with books, (perhaps those used by their grand-parents,) printed forty or fifty years ago. And if teachers object to these antiquated books being used in school, they will at once, from the parents of the children, receive the *stereotyped* reply: "These books were good enough for *us* when we went to school, and they are good enough for our *children; they* are no better than *we* were. If they are not better, it is greatly to be hoped that when they become men and women they will be wiser at least. In proof of the foregoing facts, we will give a few of the leading text books used in the schools of this county on the important branches of English Grammar and Written Arithmetic, namely: of English grammars, we have Brown's, Pinco's, Green's, Clark's, Bullion's, Smith's and Kirkham's. Of written arithmetic, we have Ray's, Greenleaf's, Davie's, Parke's, Clark's, Pike's, Rose's, Brooks', Stoddard's, Tracy's and Smith's!

To show the manner in which these books are distributed in the schools of different districts of the county, we will make a few quotations from our visitation book. In Cumberland Valley, on written arithmetic, were used in the same school, Stoddard's and Greenleaf's. In another, Smith's, Ray's and Davie's. In another, Rose's, Greenleaf's, Smith's and Davie's; and again, Ray's, Greenleaf's, Smith's & Parke's. In Colerain, were used in the same school, Davie's and Greenleaf's; Davie's and Ray's; Davie's, Tracy's and Greenleaf's. In Middle Woodberry, were used in the Potter school, Parke's, Ray's, Davie's and Greenleaf's; in another, Ray's, Greenleaf's and Brooks; and in four others, Ray's, Davie's and Greenleaf's. In South Woodberry, Ray's, Davie's and Greenleaf's. In Hopewell, Ray's, Davie's, Greenleaf's & Smith's. In Broad Top, Ray's, Davie's, Rose's, Smith's and Parke's. In Napier, Ray's, Parke's Rose's and Pike's. In these instances I have mentioned the cases in which the greatest want of uniformity existed in these particular branches in the above named districts. But the same might be said of almost every other district in the county, and of many of the other branches taught in our schools.

Secondly, Let us mention some of the evils attendant upon this want of uniformity of text books in our schools. The first evil resulting from this want of uniformity in text books, is *imperfect classification.* Every experienced teacher knows the importance of having his school well classified. To accomplish this, all the scholars in the school studying the same branches should have the same text books. Then all who are of the same degree of advancement in any branch, may be assigned to the same class, and may have given them the same lesson to prepare, and all may recite at the same time. Now the object of recitation is to ascertain whether each pupil in the class has properly prepared his lesson, and whether he thoroughly understands all the more dark and intricate points in it. This may be determined by asking questions, or by requiring each to give an exhibition of his work upon the black board or slate, and in this way a class of twenty or thirty may be heard recite in one-third of the time required to hear the same number with three different series of text books. Again, a respectable number of scholars in a class seems to be almost indispensable, to having a proper degree of rivalry and laudable emulation, which contribute much to the interest of the class, as well as to the advancement of the individual members of the same. Without uniformity of text books, in most of our schools, the organization of such classes is utterly impossible, and, in consequence, the progress of the scholars is greatly retarded; for, instance, last winter a year, in our visitation of schools, we found one school with *six grammar* classes, and only about ten scholars studying that important branch. The teacher complained that he had not sufficient time to devote to each class, and the scholars complained that they were learning but little, as there was not sufficient time given them in which to recite. Often one single scholar is permitted to constitute a class and to consume one half hour daily in recitation, just because the parents refuse to procure a text book the same as that used by the balance of the school. Now, this is all wrong, and never should be allowed or tolerated in any school by either the teacher or directors. It is no better than robbery, taking the time which belongs to the entire school and giving it to a scholar who should be driven from the school until he comes with the necessary books. Where want of uniformity of text books in any single branch exists to any considerable extent, is sufficient, itself, to greatly mar the harmony and hinder the success of the school. But, where this want of uniformity extends to the books used in almost every branch taught in the school, where can there be any hope of much success on the part of either teacher or pupils? The most accomplished teacher can never bring order and harmony out of such a chaotic mass of incongruities. He truly may toil and labor, but to little purpose. The school, so far as improvement is concerned, almost might as well be closed, and the money thus expended be cast to the winds of heaven. The limited time left to be devoted to each recitation is only sufficient to hastily glance at the lesson, or to pass it over without a recitation, which is very frequently the case; and in this way, instead of training the pupils to close investigation and thought, in the preparation of their lessons, we are only inculcating and training them to habits of laxity and indolence. They soon form the habit of skimming over their lessons without properly understanding them, and finally, they lose all interest in their studies, and give themselves up to mischief and misrule in the school. Hence the teacher often finds the scholars who, at the opening of the term, were attentive and obedient, before the close, to be the most indolent and unruly in the school. All this having sprung from the fact, that from the multiplicity of books (and consequently of classes) the teacher had not time to properly instruct them in their studies.

Again, the want of uniformity of text books in our schools is a source of continual expense, as well as of fault finding, to parents. The books used in school by their children one term, may not be the books required by the teacher of the next term, and so on, ad infinitum; thus the parents who are willing to procure the necessary books for their children, are subjected to this continual expense of having to buy new books almost every term for their children; and these again to be laid aside in their turn for others; whilst the parents who refuse to procure the necessary books for their children, send them to school and receive all the attentions and benefits of the school, without any expense for books whatever. Is this just and right, and can directors be said to do their duty who will tolerate it?

Again, any teacher to be prepared to assign lessons, and to give instruction from a text book must be conversant with the contents of the same. He must have mastered all the knotty and intricate points which it may contain, and the book which does not contain some is not worthy a place in the school room; and he must be able to explain them to his pupils on application, or he will very soon lose their confidence and esteem. Now from the multiplicity of text books permitted to be used in some districts in the county, this would be utterly impossible for the young and comparatively inexperienced teacher to do. It would require him to be posted in all the text books which he may chance to meet in his peregrinations through the county as a teacher; and hence he is often called upon to give instruction from books with which he is wholly unacquainted, and the duties of his school will not allow him the necessary time to make himself sufficiently familiar with all the text books he may chance to meet on entering a new school.

Thirdly, What can be done to remedy this great evil in our schools? The remedy by the provisions of the school law is wholly placed within the power of the directors and teachers, and the responsibility must rest with them. The law provides that the school houses of each district shall, each year, with the advice of the teachers employed, adopt a uniform series of books to be used in all the schools of the district, and none other shall be used, on penalty of the teacher forfeiting his wages on violating the requirements of the board, by permitting other books to be used in the school than was authorized, without the knowledge or consent of the majority of the board of directors. This provision of the law itself would effectually remedy the evil complained of if enforced by the proper authorities. But it is said by many, adopt a uniform series of text books in our district, and at once one half of the school would be compelled to buy new books. Admit it, more than one half of all who would be required to buy new books, have old antiquated books half worn out, and which should have been laid aside long since for new ones. And admitting that the balance of those required to buy new books, have books of more value and of more modern date; still they would be the gainers finally. The advantages of having the privileges of a well classified school will far more than compensate for the required change in text books. The old adage that "time is money," seems not to be comprehended by many parents in these modern days, when considered in relation to the time squandered in the school room by their sons and daughters, who spend weeks, months, and often years in nursing a few old antiquated books to little or no purpose. Thus they pass their school days, and enter upon the duties and responsibilities of life, wholly unprepared to meet them. Whereas, on the other hand, had these same children been provided with the new, improved and interesting text books, now extant throughout the country, far different results would have been attained by these children. With the advantages of a well classified school, and with the necessary books, they would have taken an interest in their studies, and have acquired a liberal business education, and thus have been prepared to enter upon the stern realities of life, with fair prospects of success. Many young men in the county, thus permitted to grow up to manhood, under the present guidance, now find themselves so deficient in the rudiments of an English education, that they are obliged to leave home and go to some Normal school or academy, and remain there three or four terms, at least, at an expense of two or three dollars per week, the loss of their time, (worth one dollar per day to any educated young man.) Whereas, with the necessary books, he might have acquired a thorough knowledge of these branches in the public school, when his time was not so valuable, and where his board and tuition would have cost him nothing. This is that economy which throws in with a spoon, and out with a shovel. Yet many parents are yearly practicing this very economy in the education of their children. To save a dollar's worth of books now, they will subject their children to the expense of hundreds of dollars when they grow up to manhood.

But it may be said, "there are many poor in our district, and if the directors require a uniformity of text books, many of them could not use the books they now have, and they are too poor to buy others." This may be true, for it is written: "the poor ye always have with you." But it is not, as a general thing, the poor who make the above objections, but the miserly and comparatively rich; those who concern themselves more about the cultivation of fine crops, fat horses, cows and hogs than they do about the morals and intellects of their children. It is a fact known to all who are conversant with the county, that there are but few who are externally poor, but admit that there may be some, in every district, who would not be able to procure the necessary books for their children, required by the School Law, is this any reason for delaying the necessary change? The State has undertaken the education of all the children, rich and poor together. She builds School-houses, employs teachers and throws open the doors of the school-room to the rich and poor man's children alike. But children cannot be educated without books, and the indigent poor are not able to procure the necessary books. Shall their children, therefore, be compelled to grow up in ignorance and crime, without the refining and restraining influences of the public schools, in the formation of their manners and habits for life? this would be defeating the very end had in view in the establishment of free schools by the State. The law on this subject provides that the directors of each district shall procure the necessary books at the expense of the district for the children of all parents who do not provide the required books, and who are too poor to do so. In our humble judgment, it would be a greater saving pecuniarily to any district, to collect all the school books used in the district, and burn the whole in a bonfire, and then procure books for the children of all the schools at the expense of the district, thus securing uniformity, than to continue on with the multiplicity of books as are now found in the schools of some districts in the County—This want of uniformity of text books must and will continue until there is a united effort made by both teachers and directors to rid the schools of all books contraband to the adopted series. When that shall be accomplished what will be some of the happy fruits?

First, you will see every school in the County well classed, so that each pupil will receive his due proportion of the teacher's time.

Secondly, you will see pupils more deeply interested in their studies and school, making the hearts of their parents glad to witness their rapid improvement.

Thirdly, the teachers of the several districts will post themselves in the books used, so that they will be prepared to give their pupils instruction upon any of the intricate questions which may present themselves in the course of their studies, thus securing the confidence and respect of the entire school.

Fourthly, there would be less disposition to go from one school to another on the part of teachers, and a less disposition to have a change on the part of the people. This constant changing of teachers every term, is one of the great hindrances to the progress and succes of our schools. And why so much changing of teachers? It has its origin, in a great measure, in the deficiencies of the teachers. They fail to maintain the confidence and esteem of their schools; and too often this is because impossibilities are required at their hands.

Lastly, we would hear less complaints about this thing of buying new books. Then the established series might be permanent for years, and the same books carefully used would serve in turn for the younger members of the family and thus much money might be saved, which, after all, is the *summum bonum* with most people, in these days.

"THE SITUATION."

We are told that there is to be another "change of base," but we are not clearly informed whether this change is voluntary or compulsory, or whether for the better or the worse. The intelligence from Washington is not very satisfactory. Things seem somewhat muddled and mixed. The only clear and well defined point is that "Richmond is to be taken in ten days!" Bully! It is believed that the "backbone of the rebellion will be broken" and the whole rebel army "bagged" several days before Christmas.

Our government is pursuing a "more vigorous policy" again. "Action" is now the word. Old Abe is aroused—he has not told a rail-splitting nor a side-splitting anecdote for several days—there has not been a dance at the White House for a week, nor any new jimcracks bought for the mantel piece. Things are looking comparatively solemn around that building, indicating that the great head of the nation is seriously engaged in the work of "putting down the rebellion!" Dana, one of the editors of the New York *Tribune*, is about to be appointed Assistant Secretary of War, Fremont has bespoken a new suit of warlike apparel, and Jeff. Davis is supposed to be writing his will. There's lively work on hand, which may prove deadly work to many, as usual.

The army is "wild with enthusiasm." Collector Thomas is in Washington—so is Cameron. A. J. Hamilton has been appointed Governor of Texas, and will hold his office on a gunboat in Matagorda Bay; the President has presented a brace of pistols to the Kings of Denmark and Sweden; all government stores have been removed as far in the advance toward Richmond as Alexandria; a general retrograde movement of our army is being made; "Stonewall" Jackson is *left out in the cold!* (poor fellow!) "nearly a thousand officers are now absent from duty, *"without leave,"* and a Provost Marshal has been sent after all of them; the loan has been taken, the people being perfectly willing to trade one denomination of Chase's paper for another—"anything for a change!" the rebels, though given to dissipation, have not yet "got the rams," and everything looks favorable for the speedy squelching of the rebellion and the emancipation of the slaves. "Will Mr. Birgefield please 'strike up' our Grand National Hymn—'John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave, but his soul is marching on!'"—(FORNEY)—*Evening Journal.*

REPUBLICAN DISLOYALTY.

The New York *World* of Saturday, in an editorial bearing the above heading, says:

Having taken time to digest the [illegible] turns and reflect maturely on the result, the *Tribune* came out yesterday in a long leader, obviously the spirit of that journal for the last eighteen years, in which it paves the way for resuming its former advocacy of disunion.—We copy a characteristic paragraph:

"Is it possible not to see that it is the rule with the Northern Democracy to hold out against any demand of the slave power, no matter how outrageous, only until it is pressed with menace, and then to give way to it? Hence we favored, in the infancy of secession, the policy of letting the Cotton States go, if it should appear that their people really desired to cut loose from the Union. We felt then that the Northern Democrats would, pursuant to their inveterate habit, really take the part of the slave power in any contest that it might inaugurate or provoke with the Union—that the combination would prove too powerful to be conquered—and that it would be better to let the Cotton States elope, leaving no more enemies on hand than we could successfully deal with. We believed then, as we realize now, that events would fully justify our recommendation."

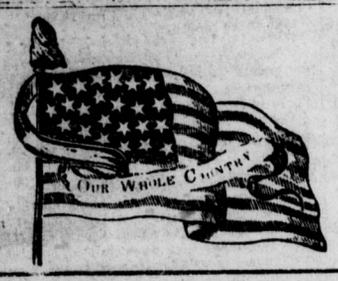
The *World* then adds:

Such is the Republican scheme for the immediate future; such the work laid out for the short session of Congress ending on the 4th of March. Meanwhile, the emancipation policy is to be urged in the manner the most offensive and exasperating to the Southern States, thus excluding all possibility of their return until this gigantic piece of political gerrymandering has been tried. If it miscarries, the fact will be known by the 4th of March, when the Republicans will retain control only of the President and Senate—that is to say, of the treaty-making power. They will then become the bold advocates of separation; they will declare their invincible repugnance to a government partnership with slaveholders. Finding that they have no longer any chance of ruling the restored Union, they will consent to its division as a means of reducing the otherwise overwhelming anti-Republican majorities. A Republican President will negotiate and a Republican Senate ratify a treaty of peace and separation, in the last hope of rescuing their party from final extinction and its leaders from a political death which would know no resurrection.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, ED.TOR.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1862.



The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered, Providence permitting, in the Presbyterian Church of this place, on the last Sabbath of this month. The pastor expects the assistance of Rev. L. Y. Graham, of Somerset.

The Rev. Mr. Fleming will preach on Thursday and Friday evenings.

☞The teachers of Bedford township will meet at the Boydstown school house, on Saturday, Nov. 29th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of organizing a Teachers' District Institute.

Teachers of other districts are expected to be present.

LOOK OUT!

Persons who had Deeds, Mortgages and Releases recorded by S. H. Tate, Esq., late Prothonotary, and have not lifted them, will please call and do so immediately; otherwise there may be costs to pay.

H. NICODEMUS,
Adm'r.

Bedford, Nov. 28, 1862.

What Democrats Wish.

As it was the grand object of the Democratic party to preserve the Union prior to its dissolution, so it is now its leading desire to restore it, with a full guaranty of the rights and privileges of states and individuals, as vouchsafed in the bond of Union, the Federal Constitution. The battle-cry of the Democracy, during the recent political contest in the North, was, "The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is." This was the slogan that roused from their slumbers the mighty army of conservatives that marched to the polls during the ides of October and November. To this rallying cry the people responded with a hearty *amen!* and, now, their verdict in favor of the old Union and the old Constitution, is recorded in the most solemn and emphatic manner. But, we are asked, how can the old Union be restored? We answer only by bringing back the Government to that line of policy upon which it was administered when the Union was in its vigor and glory.—You cannot have the old Union, so long as you have civil war. You cannot have the old Union, with unwilling states pinned together by bayonets and more unwilling people made citizens of the United States by a forced residence in Government prisons. You cannot have the the old Union with the Federal Administration threatening to deprive the people of some of the states of their property and inciting demi-savages to murder, arson and the other nameless horrors of servile insurrection. In short, you cannot cement with blood the sundering structure of the Union. One thing is certain: *We must have peace before we can have a restoration of the Union.* Until the clash of arms and the clangor of war shall cease, the old Union lies in a trance of death and no trumpet's peal, nor cannon's boom can waken it to life. But, says one, we must conquer the seceded states and then we shall have peace and re-union. What kind of peace? Such as startles the Austrian in his sleep when he dreams of Hungary! Such as curdles the blood of the Briton when he thinks of Nena Sahib! Every mountain glen with its Vich Ian Vohr and every forest with its more than Robin Hood.. And what a Union that would be! Cities in blackened ruins, villages depopulated, plantations laid waste, women and children, starving and naked, exposed to the lust and ferocity of a race restored to its native wildness! These and the other ineffable consequences of a war of extermination, would compose the Southern portion of that Union which they would have who are the advocates of war to the bitter end.

The Democracy wish for the restoration of the old Union, which is only possible when we shall cease to fight. But it is not desirable that our Government should offer, or consent to, any terms of peace which would reflect dishonor upon the nation, or result in injury to the people. The Democracy wish for no dishonorable peace. But as matters stand, a cessation of hostilities, if proposed by our Government, would not be dishonorable. Our armies have lately been victorious in almost every battle, and, therefore, we could well afford to step forward and offer terms of settlement Let the strong be magnanimous and let the right prove its righteousness by its generosity.

The voice of the people has spoken for the old Union and the old Constitution. The voice of the people is the voice of God. Will the rulers hearken?

☞Brother Smith, of the Fulton *Democrat*, has been on a hunting excursion to Broad Top, during which he actually killed a deer. The ill-fated animal received its death-wound *at the butt of the ear*, the only spot that the editor-hunter was ever known to aim at. We can account for this peculiarity of aim, only when we come to consider the fact that in his contests with the editors of the Fulton *Republican* and the Bedford *Inquirer*, he fired so many shots at creatures with long ears that he learned to judge by the length of the auricular appendage where the softest part of the skull is located.

Court Proceedings.

The following is a list of the Commonwealth cases disposed of at the late session of Court:

Com. vs. Isaac Wigfield. Indictment for assault and battery on oath of Matilda Wigfield. Defendant pleads guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $25, and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Henry Sellers. Larceny, on oath of John Hafer. Defendant pleads guilty and sentenced to pay 1 cent fine and to be imprisoned in the county jail for 3 months.

Com. vs. W. A. Madara and D. Madara.—Assault and battery. Verdict guilty. W. A. Madara sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. John Miller. Malicious mischief, on oath of E. Rouse. Defendant pleads guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 1 cent, costs of prosecution and to be imprisoned 10 days, after the expiration of which time to be delivered over to the Provost Marshal.

Com. vs. John Roland. Indictment for murder; also for assault and battery with intent to kill. Verdict, not guilty as to the indictment for murder and the first count in the indictment for assault and battery with intent to kill, but guilty on the second count in the last named indictment. Sentenced to pay a fine of $50, costs of prosecution and to be imprisoned in the county jail for six months.

There were but few civil cases tried at November term. The following is a list:

B. W. Garretson vs. Wm. Spidel. Summons in Covenant. Verdict for defendant for $71.67.

Abr'm. Dennison vs. James McVicker. Appeal by defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for $51.87.

Mary Martin's use vs. Henry Markle. Appeal by defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for $43.68.

Joseph W. Tate, Esq., vs. S. E. Sigafoos and George Sigafoos. Feigned Issue. Judgment confessed by defendants for costs.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—John Palmer, Esq., the newly elected District Attorney for this county, was installed in office, on Monday of last Court, and entered immediately upon the discharge of the duties of his office. Mr. Palmer is a young man of good mind and thorough legal education, and, we doubt not, will fill the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned.

The late incumbent, G. H. Spang, Esq., retires from the position with the good wishes of the people of the county and with the respect and esteem of all who were called upon to do business with him in his official capacity. For six years, Mr. Spang discharged the onerous duties of this office, and always with no less fidelity to his trust than courtesy to his fellow-attorneys and ability as a lawyer and advocate. We wish him success in his active resumption of the general duties of his profession and hope that he may live to that good old age, when budding barristers shall look up to him with veneration and name him as the father of the Bedford Bar.

AN OUTRAGE.—A beautiful young tree (a rare species of ash) was planted near the burial place of the late Major Tate. A few nights since some sacrilegious rascal peeled the tree in such a manner as to cause it certainly to die. The man who could do a deed like that is fit for "treasons, stratagems and spoils," and could not be trusted alone with a nickel cent. A liberal reward will be paid for his detection and exposure.

☞We call the attention of school directors and parents to the report on uniformity of text books in the public schools which we print this week. It should be read and considered by every friend of our schools.

Some mistakes occur in the report in a portion of the edition. "*School house*" should be *school board*; "*externally* poor," *extremely* poor, and "*present* teaching," *parental* teaching.

☞Our friend J. B. Sansom, Esq., editor of that sound Democratic sheet, the Indiana *Democrat*, paid us a visit during court. Jeemes is one of the best editors in the state and deserves success. We also had a call from Mr. Bresslin, the talented editor of the Lebanon *Advertiser*.

☞There are rumors of fighting near Fredericksburg. Cannonading was heard in that direction on Tuesday.

☞We issue our paper in advance of the usual time, in order to give our boys a holiday on Thanksgiving.

☞The *Patriot & Union* has the following standing card in its local columns:

"Military Business of *all* kinds attended to.
EUGENE SNYDER."

How would Mr. Snyder like to attend to the nice little military job of taking Richmond? That would be rather 'a good joke on Snyder.'

The McDowell Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The court of inquiry in the case of Gen. McDowell met today. The court was ordered to investigate the charges against Gen McDowell. It was ascertained that none exist, and the court will have to be dissolved without action. It was appointed at the request of the General to institute a general inquiry into his military conduct, but by some error the order recites that it is to investigate charges.

Gen. McClellan's Body Guard to be Mustered Out of Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Sturgis Rifle Corps, which have been the special body-guard of Gen McClellan in all his campaigns from Western Virginia until he was relieved of his command, are to be mustered out of service at his request.

For the Gazette

Tribute of Respect.

HEADQUARTERS 138th Reg't, P. V.,
November 17, 1862.

At a meeting of the Staff and Line Officers of the 138th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, We have learned with sorrow and regret the sudden demise of our esteemed and much respected brother soldier and officer, Lieut. Josiah Baughman, of company D, it having pleased the Almighty to remove him from our midst while yet in the prime of life, and, it is hoped, on the eve of a brief but useful military career, who while among us, endeared himself to all, by his many kind and social qualities as an officer and a man, it behooves us, as fellow soldiers and companions in arms, to pay an appropriate tribute of respect to departed worth.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we deeply deplore the early loss of so useful and valuable an officer, in whom were to be found combined so many good and ennobling qualities, and who as a christian was sincerely pious and upright—a firm and steadfast believer and follower of the faith of his church.

Resolved, That while we thus bear tribute to his many virtues, we cannot fail to place our seal of condemnation upon the dastard hand that in one fell moment, severed the life chord of one who but discharged a just and proper duty.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of the deceased and sincerely trust that a just and benign Providence may vouchsafe to the widowed mother and fatherless children, the consolation of the Gospel in this their present affliction.

Resolved, That as a further manifestation of our respect and esteem for the men and the officers, a copy of these proceedings together with the preamble resolutions, be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of the same be also forwarded to the Bedford county papers for publication.

J. F. PORTER, Pres't
J. T. ROHER, Sec'y.

For the Gazette.

Death of Geo. W. Ickes.

At a meeting of the members of company D, 138th Regt., P. V., on the occasion of the death of GEORGE W. ICKES, a private of said company, who died November 14, 1862, of putrid sore-throat, at the Regimental Hospital, near the Relay House, Baltimore county, Md., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Providence in His divine mercy to remove by death from our ranks, George W. Ickes, of our company, and, *Whereas*, The members of said company desire to express their regard for the same, therefore,

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a good and faithful companion, and the cause in which he enlisted a patriotic and devoted soldier.

Resolved, That we, as a company, deeply regret his death, and heartily and sincerely sympathize with his bereaved parents and friends on the death of a devoted son and a faithful and affectionate friend.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also a copy to the Bedford county Editors for publication.

EMANUEL O'NEAL, Pres't.
WILLIAM MCVICKER, Vice Prest.
JOHN W. THARP, Sec'y.,
Nov. 20, 1862.

The Late Elections and the Presidency.

The States in which elections have recently taken place would, had there been a President to choose, have elected a Democrat. The vote would have been:

	Dem.	Abo.
New York	33	—
Pennsylvania,	26	—
Ohio,	21	—
Indiana,	13	—
Illinois,	16	—
Connecticut,	6	—
New Jersey,	7	—
Delaware,	—	3
Maine,	—	7
Massachusetts,	—	13
Vermont,	—	5
Rhode Island,	—	4
Iowa,	—	3
Michigan,	—	3
Oregon,	—	3
California,	—	5
New Hampshire,	—	5
Kansas,	—	3
Minnesota,	—	4
	120	67

Thus, without the border States, we should have had a Democratic majority of fifty-two electoral votes. Every one of these one hundred and twenty Democratic electoral votes Abraham Lincoln received in 1860. A very great revolution of sentiment in two years.

THE CONSERVATIVE PYRAMID.—The Conservatives have been at work lately building a pyramid. There are some tall bricks in it, as will be seen by the following specimens:—

OHIO.
INDIANA.
ILLINOIS.
NEW YORK.
DELAWARE.
NEW JERSEY.
PENNSYLVANIA.

McClellan's Plan.

We are told that the Fredericksburg route to Richmond is a part of McClellan's original plan, and we are also assured that upon leaving the army he explained his plans fully to Gen Burnside. If these things be so, and General Burnside is now carrying out the plans of McClellan, why was McClellan removed at all? He, surely could carry out his own plans better than another! Our own impression is, that this second removal, like the first, has been effected by political pressure to prolong the war—and we should not be surprised to find the whole army go into winter quarters at Frederick, because of the impassable character of the roads, or some new political move at Washington. We feel sure that Burnside will not be permitted to go to Richmond, and we think the appointment of his successor is only delayed by the uncertainty of its effect upon the army.—*Camden Democrat.*

WHEREABOUTS OF STONEWALL JACKSON.—*Harper's Ferry, Nov.* 21.—The news to-day received from Jackson shows that he had rented a house in Winchester for his family. His troops are in front of that city, with a regiment of cavalry at Martinsburg.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

ALDIE, Va., Nov. 15, 1862.

MR. MEYERS:

More difficult tasks have been performed than writing letters by the light of a camp fire in a forest of this land of *niggers* and *corn-cakes*, and one knows not how pleasant or unpleasant it is until he tries the experiment. On Sunday morning, the 2d inst., we left Chantilly, and since that time we have been on the march almost constantly. During the intervening time we have visited Ashby's and Thoroughfare Gaps, Warrenton, Middlebury and several other places. Taking a part in two or three brushes with the Greybacks and moving about nearly all the while, the time has passed away almost unperceived. 'Tis now more than a month since we left our camp, and many of us since then have been strangers to the luxury of a tent. The weather has been pretty favorable for the movement of troops during the past few weeks, though we have had a snow storm and some very cold days and nights. We came to this place last evening, and expect to move forward again to-morrow. Too true is the adage, "the soldier knows no Sunday," and even the citizen here, is seldom aware of the coming of the Sabbath. I am sorry to state that one of our number, Perry Hite, from Cumberland Valley, in your county, died in a hospital at Washington City, a few days ago. He had been a member of our company since last June. A stranger to fear, he was a good soldier, a kind and steadfast friend and a valued comrade. Though he will hearken no more to the bugle's note, or answer again at the roll call, we trust that in the spirit land, to which he has journeyed, he will find that rest and happiness which may be denied to the comrades he left behind him. Though youthful he fills an honored soldier's grave. 'Tis sad to think of one so young, dying far from home and kindred, no mother by his side to watch his spirit wing its flight, nor sister or loved one there, yet such is often the soldier's fate May our comrade rest in peace.

We do not expect to return to camp soon. That part of our brigade here is commanded by Col. Wyndham, and the detachment from our regiment is under the command of Captain Middleton. The troops in this part of the army adore their General, the gallant Sigel, and well he deserves their adoration. Ask a soldier here what brigade or division he belongs to, and you will receive the answer "*me no brigade him, me fights mit Sigel.*" A short time since a couple of our cavalry soldiers being hailed by an infantry picket near Thoroughfare Gap, were told by the sentry, "*you no pass here, got paper mit Sigel on him you pass.*" We trust that winter quarters will not trouble us much during the coming winter, for it is much pleasanter to be on the move constantly, and the time passes away more quickly, when you arise in the morning, not knowing where you will again make your rude bed, with the blue sky for a covering. Time wanes slowly while idling in a camp But enough. Remembering that at present we are denied the privilege of being in Bedford borough, I would ask leave to remain,

Yours, &c, BEDFORD.

The Reason Why.

The Cincinnati Gazette (Republican paper,) is making a great outcry, we see, about the rapid advance in the value of the necessities of life, and gives the following (wholesale) comparisons of quotations of certain articles, now, and a year ago:

	1861	1862	Advance.
Flour, super..	$4 00	$5 50	$1 50
Flour, extra..	$4 10	$5 30	$1 20
Coffee.....	17	36	19
Sugar.....	10	13	3
Molasses.....	44	62	18
Butter.....	12	20	8
Prints.....	10½	20	9½
Hay.....	$10 00	$14 00	$4 00
Lard Oil....	63	80	17
Linseed Oil..	66	$1 15	49
Potatoes.....	37	$1 00	63
Pork.....	$9 50	$10 75	$1 25
Lard.....	7½	10	2½

The Gazette thinks "speculation" has much to do with these enhanced prices,—and the editor doubtless is right, in part,—but not wholly right. Mr. Chase's inflation of the currency has helped,—and so has the "negro" policy of the Administration.

Let us see!

There is now, supported chiefly at the public expense—

	Contrabands.
At Algiers (La.).....	7,000
At Port Royal.....	3,000
At Newbern, etc.....	2,000
At Fortress Monroe, etc.....	2,500
At Cairo, etc.....	4,000
Total.....	18,500

The average cost of feeding and clothing this army of negroes, can scarcely be less than 40 cents per day, giving this aggregate—

18,000
40

$720,000

—equal to Two millions six hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars per annum.

This tax, of course, comes out of the pockets of the people. The mechanic and workingman must foot the bill for supporting these lazy negroes. As "Taxes," "Paper Money," and "Contrabands" increase, the necessaries of life go up.

That's what's the matter.—*N. Y. Express.*

Negro Outrages.

The following are only a few of many similar paragraphs, with which our exchange papers are filled. Truly we are beginning to reap the fruits of Abolitionism very near home—much nearer than is agreeable:

CONVICTED OF RAPE.—The colored men, Reuben and David Long, recently tried in Greensburg, for having violated a respectable married lady, residing in Westmoreland county, have been convicted. The defendants are brothers. The punishment for rape is imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the period of not less than one nor more than fifteen years.—*Pittsburg Post.*

A SOLDIER MURDERED.—On Saturday morning last, a soldier named Ranner Conklin, belonging to the Carlisle Garrison, was murdered in North street, Carlisle, by a black man, named Abe Bell, into whose house he was trying to gain admittance. Bell who is now in jail, made a full confession, and attempts to excuse himself by asserting that he acted in self defence. He has always been a bad and desperate negro.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

A SOLDIER STABBED.—A great excitement was created in the neighborhood of Third and Mulberry streets, on Wednesday afternoon about 4 o'clock, by the stabbing of a soldier by a negro. It appears that a soldier had been in one of the negro huts in that vicinity, looking after some clothes which he had given out to be washed, and as he was leaving the house, he accidently ran against a negro who was standing near the door. The collision seemed to ruffle the temper of the darkey, who, not satisfied with abusing the soldier, followed and stabbed him, inflicting a severe and it is thought a fatal wound. The Provost Guard arrested the negro.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, Nov.* 20.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE ON A FEMALE.—About 11 o'clock Saturday morning, James Anderson, a negro about 20 years of age, residing with D. R. Doremis, in Hackensack, N. J., followed a young woman about three-quarters of a mile down the railroad, and then committed an outrage upon her. After the accomplishment of his design, he stole his employer's horse, saddle and bridle, and made his escape to New York. The girl thus foully wronged is about nineteen years of age, of irreproachable character, and a daughter of the manager of the Ayers farm, near Wood-bridge, in this State.—*Newark(N. J.,) Journal.*

From the Army of the Potomac.

THE REBELS STILL OCCUPY FREDERICKSBURG.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that the rebels still occupy Fredericksburg with a small force, to dispute the crossing of the river. Some guns were yesterday brought to bear upon two ravines on the opposite side of the river, through which the rail road passes, and the result is that no trains have attempted to run since.

The weather is very disagreeable, it having rained all yesterday afternoon, swelling the streams to an unusual height.

There is no news from the enemy.

The Surrender of Fredericksburg Demanded.

HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 21.—Gen. Patrick, Provost Marshal General of the army, crossed the river this morning to Fredericksburg, under a flag of truce, conveying to the civil authorities of that city the following letter, demanding its surrender:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 21.

To the Mayor and
Common Council of Fredericksburg:

Gentlemen:—Under cover of the houses of your city, shots have been fired upon the troops of my command. Your mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothing for armed bodies in rebellion against the Government of the United States; your rail roads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the depots of such troops. This condition of things must terminate, and, by direction of Gen. Burnside, I accordingly demand the surrender of the city into my hands, as the representative of the Government of the United States, at or before 5 o'clock this afternoon. Failing an affirmative reply to this demand by the hour indicated, sixteen hours will be permitted to elapse for the removal from the city of women and children, the sick and wounded, aged, &c.; which period having expired, I shall proceed to shell the town.

Upon obtaining possession of the city, every necessary means will be taken to preserve order and secure the protective operation of the laws and policy of the United States Government.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,
E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Maj. Gen., U. S. A.
Com'ding Right Grand Division.

On arriving at the opposite side of the river Gen. Patrick was conveyed to the guard house by the military, where he was detained until the reply was ready. In the meantime his communication was conveyed to Gen. Longstreet, whose troops are encamped a short distance outside of the city.

As the demand was made upon the civil authorities, the Mayor sent an answer, which was evidently written at the dictation of Gen. Longstreet, to the effect that the complaints enumerated shall be remedied so far as firing on our pickets and furnishing supplies and material to the Confederate army was concerned, but that the rebels would dispute the occupying of the city by the Government forces. He complained of the short space of time allowed for the removing of the women and children and sick soldiers. The giving of any more time, as requested, is now under consideration.

Permission has been given the citizens to run one train from the city, but only for the conveyance of women and children.

The War in Tennessee.

CONTINUED SKIRMISHING NEAR NASHVILLE—THE REBELS IN FORCE AT TALLAHOMA.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 19.—Gen. Sill's advance had a slight skirmish on Sunday morning with rebel cavalry on the Murfreesboro road, 7 miles from Nashville. Nobody was hurt.

Yesterday Gen. Wood's advance had another skirmish at Rural Hill, lasting two hours and a half. Four dead rebels were left on the field, and four privates of the 13th were captured. Morgan's cavalry dismounted and fought as infantry, but escaped our flanking party by skedaddling. Twenty artillery shots were fired. Our foraging and scouting parties are scouring the country.

Bragg and Buckner spent Saturday night and Sunday at Murfreesboro'. It is definitely ascertained that Bragg, as reported, is in command. The main body of the rebels, it is believed, are at Tallahoma. It now begins to appear that they intend to stand at Tallahoma. It is 78 miles from Nashville. We have information that they are receiving reinforcements rapidly, many of whom are raw conscripts, and it is reported that they are fortifying in the rear, and near Tallahoma. One division of their army is posted at Murfreesboro'.

Gen. Schuyler Hamilton reported for duty this evening. Considerable rain has fallen within three days. Cumberland river has swollen several feet. The weather is again clear. Unless the rains in the mountains have been much heavier, the rise will not prove sufficient to reopen navigation.

About twenty rebel ladies, of this vicinity, who visited Nashville for groceries and dry goods on passes from post commanders, and who were detained by the sudden revocation of all passes by General Rosecrans, were sent to Dixie this morning under a flag of truce, conducted by Captains Williams and Thurston, of General McCook's staff. Gen. Rosecrans had absolutely declined to grant passes, but the seductive appeal of the comely dames moved him to ship the sweet cargo to Dixie in a lump, conditioned that they remain outside our lines Late this evening we learn that the prettiest of the lot smuggled forty odd pairs of plantation brogans for her negroes under her pretty skirts.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 20.—The returned Tennesseans were serenaded by a large crowd this evening, and brief but stirring speeches were made by Messrs. Brownlow and Maynard. The latter declared that the people would maintain the Government at all hazards; that the rebels must submit unconditionally.

The river is rising here slowly, but it is still very low.

Interesting from Falmouth.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* telegraphs as follows:

Your correspondent at Falmouth sends the following:

Last night the rebel pickets had the audacity to venture upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and burn a bridge near Catlett's Station. Scouts report the rebel Gen. Early at Shepherd's mills, with 9,000 men, and Gen. Makall near the same place with a like number, and a rebel force of 10,000 near Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps. A refugee just in, says a rebel force of 8,000 men was in Warrenton on Tuesday night, and last night had advanced as far as Gainesville.

Rebel Cavalry at Warrenton Junction and Bull Run.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Nov. 20.—Gen. Stuart with about eight hundred cavalry was at Warrenton Junction yesterday. Some fifty rebel cavalry appeared on the Bull Run battlefield yesterday. Stonewall Jackson is reported to be threatening Sigel, and Lee is skirmishing with Burnside.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

More Rumors of Mediation—Proposals for a Joint Intervention of the Foreign Powers.

The steamship Persia, from Liverpool the morning of the 8th, and Queenstown the afternoon of the 9th instant, arrived at New York on Thursday night.

Mediation Rumors.

Paris correspondence of the London Times.

It is rumored that overtures have been, or are to be made by France to the Russian Government, with a view to taking into serious consideration the state of affairs in America; the disastrous effects of the civil war in Europe generally: and whether the time is not now come for the Powers to make a move towards mediation or recognition of the Confederate States.

The *Morning Herald* says: "We are informed that the proposal of France for a joint intervention to recommend a suspension of hostilities in America has been laid before the Governments of Russia and England, and has been agreed to by the former."

The *Times* editorial traces the reverses of the Federal armies in the past to their magnitude, and the consequent difficulty in handling them, and as they promise to be just as unwieldy in the future, it thinks there is nothing to warrant the expectation of more success from the new army which the Federal Government is now preparing.

In another article, the *Times* quotes from certain New York journals what it considers evidence of reaction in America, and says:

"It is plain that a change is coming over the people of the Northern States. Various things combined give us cause to hope that reason and humanity are dawning again in America, after a long obscurity. It is not only that General McClellan's army is unable to take the field, and that the men of whom it is composed are quarrelling, plundering and deserting in presence of a victorious enemy, but it is that men dare to speak out and tell us that all this is going on, and that there is little hope of its amendment; evidently the reaction from the frenzy of the past eighteen months has begun, and we may cherish some hope that the worst is past. The army, it was thought, was about to go into winter quarters. The pay of McClellan's army alone is said to be in arrear to the extent of fifty million dollars, and many regiments have not received a cent since the first of June."

The New York correspondent of the *Times* says the State elections afford unmistakable evidence of the extreme war party being in disfavor, and a strong conservative reaction has set in against Abolitionism, centralization, and the arbitrary action of the President and his Cabinet.

A report was current in Birmingham, England, on the 6th instant, that the owners of the steamers leaving Liverpool for New York, had just declined the risk of continuing to carry packages of small arms to the Northern States. The rumor could not be traced to any authentic source; "but there seems no reason to doubt," says the Birmingham *Post*, "that a check has been given to the shipment of these articles."

Mr. Charles Buxton, M. P., son of Fowell Buxton, eminent for his anti-slavery advocacy, had expressed his sympathy with the slave-owners of the South.

—MARRIED—

SPANG—ALSIP.—On Tuesday morning, the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, by Rev. R. F. Sample, G. HARRY SPANG, Esq., and Miss LIZZIE J., daughter of John Alsip, Esq, all of Bedford.

☞We tender our congratulations to the happy couple and hope that they may realise, in all their fulness, the blessings which matrimony is heir to.

—DIED—

HALL.—In St. Louis, on Monday morning, November 17, 1862, Mrs. Louisa A. Hall, wife of George D. Hall, and daughter of Edward Miller, in the 25th year of her age.

WINEGARDNER.—On the 12th inst., at the residence of his father, in Napier township, of diphtheria, Richard Winegardner, aged 24 years, 4 months and 14 days.

Dearest brother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.
Farewell, farewell, my parents dear,
For sweetly I lie sleeping here;
Farewell my brother and sisters, too,
To you I bid adieu! adieu!
Farewell brother and sisters dear,
I am not dead but sleeping here;
Prepare for death, for die you must,
And with your brother sleep in dust.
The winding sheet his limbs enfold,
The coffin holds him fast;
But let us hope his youthful soul
To Paradise has passed L. P. E.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

THE science of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedently upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted suffering fellow men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell Mass.
Oct. 10, 1862.

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Purify the Blood.

NOT a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. *Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c.*, are soon cleaned out of the system

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People. Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.
Price 25 CENTS PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

Volunteers Attention!—For the derangement of the system incidental to the change of diet, Wounds, Eruptions, and exposures, which every Volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient, and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, 25 cents per box. 20

Barley Wanted!

We will pay the highest price in cash for one thousand bushels of Barley.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Nov. 21, 1862.

STRAY STEER.

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in Union tp., on or about the last day of October, a black steer, 2 years old last spring having no marks of any kind upon him. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH HELSEL.
Nov 21.—3ts.*

STRAY COW

Came to the residence of the subscriber in South Woodberry townsh ip, about the 3d of November, inst., a red and white spotted cow with bell on; no mark; supposed to be about four years old, the owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take her away.

MARTIN HELTZELL
Nov. 17, 1862.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public sale on the premises in the township of South Woodberry in said county,

ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19th 1862.

the following Real Estate, late the property of Daniel Miller, of said township, of South Woodberry dec'd., to wit: A tract of about 64 acres in said township of South Woodberry, being part of the Mansion place of said Daniel Miller, dec'd., of which 55 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is well timbered, and the whole tract is enclosed with good fences. Also, a tract of 30 acres and 79 perches, neat measure, in said township of South Woodberry, adjoining lands of Reed Peters, Isaac Iversole and others which is cleared and under fence, with a Saw Mill thereon erected. The remainder of the tract is well timbered.

The sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

TERMS—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, one fourth in eight months thereafter, one fourth in sixteen months thereafter, and the remaining fourth in twenty-four months thereafter, with interest on the payments from the date of confirmation of the sale.

SAMUEL TEETER,
Adm'r of Daniel Miller, dec'd.,
Nov. 21, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE, REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Adm'r. of Elizabeth Cramer, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., will sell, by order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford Co. at public sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY DECEMBER 23d, 1862.

The following described Real Estate, to wit: Five acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Zook and others, having thereon erected a two story log house and frame stable.

TERMS:—Two hundred dollars in hand, at confirmation of sale on Monday of February Court 1863; balance in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by Judgment Notes.

Wm. M. PEARSON,
Adm'r. of Elizabeth Cramer.
Nov. 21.—ts.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Beegle, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Union township Bedford county on

FRIDAY DECEMBER 12, 1862,

a tract of land adjoining lands of Joseph Imler, George Beegle and others, containing 180 acres, neat measure, about 100 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered, having thereon erected a Two Story Log House with Kitchen attached, a Double Log Barn, and other out buildings. Also—A good Orchard of choice fruit trees. This farm is well supplied with water and is in every way a desirable property.

TERMS—One-third in hand, and the remainder in two annual payments, to be secured by judgment bonds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

WM. S. BEEGLE,
Executor.
Nov 21,—ts

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Cramer, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated or settlement.

WILLIAM M. PEARSON.
Nov. 21 1862.—3ts.

NOTICE.

The collectors of the different Boroughs and Townships of the county of Bedford, are required to meet the board of militia auditors, at the public House of Col. John Hafer, in the borough of Bedford on the 1st day Jan. 1863, where all legal exonerations and abatements will be made on Militia taxes on the Duplicates of collectors.

LEMUEL EVANS,
Prest of said Board.
Nov 21,—6ts

Something New!

If you want to buy bargains call and see my new stock of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, COLLARS, HORSE BLANKETS, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN MY BUSINESS.

Being thankful for the liberal patronage already extended to me, I feel assured that persons buying will not forget their own interest, but call on me at my old stand on the corner opposite the Washington Hotel, and next door to the post office.

Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. Every man that has a horse needs a bridle, so come and get one for only one dollar.

J. B. MAGILL.
November 14, 1862.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and ballance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can do well relied upon for future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 20, 1861. O. E. SHANNON.

Come this Way

FOR BARGAINS!!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MINNIS CORNER, JULIANA STREET

Is just opening a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Dress Coats, Over Coats, Pants & Vests

SHOES AND BOOTS,

Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots, Ladies and Misses Shoes as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Tea, and a general assortment of Spices.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, with an assortment of Choice Cigars.

FARMERS will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we are trading for Grain and Country Produce.

November 14, 1862.

Ho! This Way!!

NEW GOODS,

FRESH FROM THE EASTERN CITIES.

Ladies Dress Goods, Latest Style and Color. Silks; Merinos, Cashmeres, De Laines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, Braids, Balmorals, Skeletons, Gaiters and Shoes of every description.

GENTS WEAR.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans and Shirts.

Ready Made Clothing.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Also, a large stock of

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

Remember our motto, "Quick sales and short profits."

☞Call and see our Cheap Goods.

P. A. REED.
November 14, 1862.

GREAT ARRIVAL!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have just opened a very large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

All of which will be offered at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞A short credit will be given those who pay promptly.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

of Goods ever opened in Bedford.

November 14, 1862.

Blymire & Son's
STOVE DEPOT,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

The largest and best assortment of PARLOR, COOKING and HEATING STOVES in Bedford county. We have all kinds and patterns. Among the Cooking Stoves may be found the

Wellington, Prince Royal, Sir John Franklin, Continental, Victor, Summer Rose, &c.

The WELLINGTON, we will warrant to be the largest, heaviest and best Stove sold. It is larger than any other Cooking Stove of the same number, and at the same price. We have the *sole agency* for the sale of this stove, and also of the PRINCE ROYAL.

We have Room Stoves of different patterns and latest styles, at prices from $5.00 to $14.00.

HARDWARE.

We have a large and full assortment of *Hardware and House Furnishing Goods. Oils, Paints, Wooden Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Shoemaker's Findings, Saddler's Findings, and every thing found in a First Class House Furnishing Store.*

Our Goods were bought at CASH prices and will be sold low.

No. 1 Coal Oil, warranted best quality.

We manufacture and will Wholesale and Retail, TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARES. Roofing and Job work done to order.

☞All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.
November 14, 1862.

Hartley's Hardware
FARM IMPLEMENT AND

STOVE STOVE

STORE,

Has just been reinforced, and now contains the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Bedford county. His GOODS were nearly all bought at the old cheap rates, are all paid for, and will be sold to suit the times for cash or produce.

☞Call at the old sign of the PADLOCK and see for yourselves.

Cook Stoves & Heating Stoves,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT HARTLEY'S.

If you want a GOOD, HONEST, Heavy Plated Stove, Warranted in full—if you want a Beautiful and Good Heating Stove, either for Coal or Wood, Go to Hartley's.

HARTLEY keeps all kinds of Cooking Utensils, *Boilers, Bake Pans, Griddles, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Iron Pots, Brass and Porcelain Kettles, Stove Pipe, &c., &c, all at the lowest prices.*

Also—THE BEST STOVE BLACKING that ever came from Germany can be had at Hartley's.
October 24, 1862.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
AT JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the U. States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and 5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stock and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactories, &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or Notes, and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.
Nov. 7,—3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of M. M. Peebles, late of the Borough of Bloody Run, have been granted to the Subscriber, therefore, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
Oct 31,—6ts. Ex'r.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

All Horses Stolen from Chambersburg Recaptured!!

OFFICIAL AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. McCLELLAN!!

CAMP near —— Oct. 24, 1862.

General Order No. 170. Soldiers and citizens of the United States after the series of hard battles and hard times through which you have lately passed, it becomes you like all good citizens, to heed the dictates of economy, and buy your goods of P. A. REED, who is selling his old stock at nearly old prices, in Bedford, Pa., Remember, his motto is,

"*CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,*"

By order of Maj. Gen. G. B. McClellan.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

The Largest and most beautiful stock of COAL OIL LAMPS, very cheap at Hartley's.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes na Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots fo sale. May 30.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife Sarah Reighard has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN R. REIGHARD.
November 21, 1862—3ts.

NEW GOODS!!

COME AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford Oct. 24, 1862.

Every thing in the Hardware line at Hartley's. Wheat, Rye, Clover Seed, Flax Seed, Corn and Oats, wanted at WM. HARTLEY'S.
Bedford, October 17, 1862.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Hannah Fluck, late of Hopewell tp., dec'd., having been granted the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. S. FLUKE.
Oct. 31. Adm'r.

STRAY COW.

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Broad Top tp., about the middle of October last, a dun cow, with white back and belly and no ear mark. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

JAMES A. HORTON.
Nov. 21.—3ts.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of No-trums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.
Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect myself with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.
Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 21.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.
Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

—::o::—

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] Proprietors.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, Sr. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 13, 1862—1y.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25, '61-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monnies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding' and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MAGILL & HOFFMEIER*, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, I inform my patrons and the public generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.

Persons desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell lower than any other firm in the county. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

Hoping by strict attention to business to merit the public patronage, I will always be found at my establishment, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

☞The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

June 6, 1862. J. B. MAGILL.

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION. PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared on d

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

May 16, 1862. J. & S. S. LUTZ.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

Job Mann. G. H. Spang.

MANN & SPANG.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

John Cessna. O. E. Shannon.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Honus.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

NEW STORE.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

New and Fashionable Dry Goods, Straw Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Groceries, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "Simon Pure;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16 1822.

NEW FIRM.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Josiah Baughman and Bro. having taken John A. Gump as a partner in the Foundry business, will continue under the firm of

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,

to fill all orders for *CASTINGS* of every description as well as MACHINERY of all kinds in our line of business. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and on the shortest notice. All our work is warranted.

We manufacture Cooking, Parlor and Ten Plate STOVES, and in addition to stoves of our own make we will keep on hand and furnish to order all kinds of stoves from the best Eastern manufactories. We have, also, a TIN SHOP connected with the above, and we are confident we can sell

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, as low as the lowest.

In the room formerly occupied by Simon S. Shafer as a dry goods store, we have opened a fine assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERS AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, CEDAR WARE, BRUSHES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Celebrated Self Adjusting Clothes Wringer.

This is the greatest invention of the day for ladies. We are the only authorized agents of Bedford county for the sale of this splendid invention. Call and see it in operation, ladies!

TERMS:—Cash or produce, except to prompt paying customers, but in no case will longer credit than six months be given.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & Co.

June 27, 1862.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 18, 1862.

BEDFORD HOTEL AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to renthr comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

W. W. Mair. John S. Davison.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

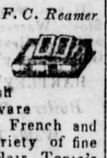
DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER.

Julianna Street, Bedford, Pa.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish, Window Glass, Glassware



ceived, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the travelling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

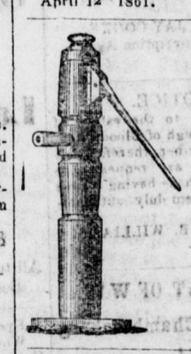
ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS Proprietor.

April 12 1861.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

Address:

WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

Jacob Reed, G. W. Rupp, J. J. Schell,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Carley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of S. H. Tate Esq., of the Borough of Bedford. dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. NICODEMUS,
November 7, 1862 Adm'r

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome; thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretion of Youth

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chets should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED

On the Ninth of June

CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,

Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,

FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.

SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!

SHAWLS, in great variety!

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

of every description!

READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots

CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Settlemens of our accounts can be made by persons calling upon Atrial Koontz.

CHARLES D. KOONTZ
ATRIAL KOONTZ.

Bedford tp., Oct. 31,—3ts

STRAY HEIFER.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Juniata tp., about the first of June last a heifer supposed to be 2 years old, with a white face, brindled sides, a white stripe on the back and 2 crops out of the right ear. The owner is requested to prove property and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN CORLEY, Sr.

Oct. 31, 3ts.

DENTIST.

C. M. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

W. M. Hall. John Palmer.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

DR. WM. B HURD'S Dental Remedies

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH & A SWEET BREATH,

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for Pearly White and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a Treatise on Preserving Teeth? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

Caution.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will get the best, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice-President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

Dr. Hurd's Dental Remedies are for Sale in this place by

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "Brother Jonathan Polish," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this New Furniture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1, Spruce Street, New York. Special Agent Wanted. Address, Box 1972, New York P. O.

The Housekeeper's New Furniture Polish is for sale here by

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL

LLOYDS NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP

of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving

EVERY RAILROAD STATION

and distances between.

Guarantee any man or woman $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Map in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No Competition.* J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, costs $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The Map is very large, its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased."

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to to the Gulf of Mexico —1,350 miles—every sand bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and states. Price $1 in sheets. $2, in pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

February 28, 1862.—1y

Attention, Farmers.

Clover, Flax and Timothy seeds, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Beans, dried Fruit &c., bought at the highest cash prices at, P. A. Reed's cheap store, opposite Hafer's Hotel.

Cheap buggy either for sale or trade at

P. A. REED'S

Nov. 7,—3ts.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION,

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO ITS CLOSE,

BY THOMAS P. KETTELL.

Giving an account of its origin, the secession of the Southern States and the formation of the Confederate Government, the concentration of the Military and financial resources of the Federal Government, the development of its vast power, the raising, organizing, and equipping of the Armies and Navies; lucid, vivid, and accurate description of battles, bombardment, sieges and surrender of Forts, captured batteries, etc., etc. The immense financial resources and comprehensive measures of the Government, the enthusiasm and patriotic contributions of the people, together with sketches of the lives of all the eminent statesmen and military and naval commanders, from official sources.

L. STEBBINS, Publisher.

George W. Grove, Agent.
Assistant Agents, T. H. C. Burch,
Levi Daugherty,
Wm. A. Grove, Substitute for
J. L. Daugherty.

July 25, 1862.

GREAT BOOK IN PRESS.

THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT REBELLION;

OR,

The Heroism of our Soldiers & Sailors.

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